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Medical.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE of the

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. O. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chamhereburg, Pa :

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose can e had sit along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and " Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanty delioney and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Narre-the soon Nurse-the sear Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Phyelejans or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of tasto. Pride, prejudice, captice. and coston may as well behave themselves, for if there is really awant, there will also be a supply-if there be "a calling." there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they

Mrs. WINSLOW does not want to treat you, gentlemen; nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A narse of tea years' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a habe, end ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but hoppy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed-her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs WINSLOW will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure: That we will teach our Susy to my, "A bleming on Mrs. WINSLOW"-for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prespectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform-every part of k-nothing hes. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregorie," "Drops," "Lendanum," and every other narcotic by which the babe is dragged beto stapidit and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. WINSLOW-know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEET'IING." If we had the power, we would make her, as shais, a physical savier to the infant race. A PERFECT CHARM.

MES. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "scothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, ral sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. and for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind, Coile, &c., &c., we have never seen REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOS-

TON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

Mrs. Winston's Southing Synty.—Are all the mothers who
read The Freeman acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months! We would by no mean recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be pood-particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet eleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appre clate these bleasings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's practice of drugging infants, and would scouer lose our night's meet than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub gwakes as "bright as a buttom." And during the process of seething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers my they would not be without it from the hirth of a child till it had finished with the teething slege on any considera-

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. MRS. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Marse and Femnie Physician.

the Bowels.

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It cares Rheumatism, and all eruptive diseases, more quickly
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DEATH-DEATH!

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STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE! FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Onl. Muse or Femal and to which the Human Family are subject, have their original on disease of the GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE, OR ARCHE OF THESE ORGANA

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases wait be found

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Universal Lassitede of the Muscular System.

Dimness of Fision,

Impotency and Income, Pallid Countenance.

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, Se., Ar.,

CATSED BY LUSS OF BLOOD. MARRIED PERSONS. MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hered! The boundary of the state of th

HOSPITALS-ASYLUMS-PRISONS, HOSPITALS-ASYLUMS-PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a dis-case requiring the sid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever best or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young lies, and the more advanced in yours, take no more pills, pow-ers, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affec-ous, knowing the cause of their existence. TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact, it has proved contently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sectedary habits and protracted application to business, liveracy pursuits, and contenement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both seres die annually of the above diseases, and from eases arking from "flabite of Distination." Diseases of the organs require the aid of a distretio.

HELMEOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL

DROPSY, NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINUES OF URINE

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE. FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing IN YOUNG OR OLD,

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New-York Daily Tribune

EDUCATIONAL.

BODY AND MIND. It was said in a former article that false

views concerning the harmony and unity of the elements of our nature obstruct the course of education, and prevent its treatment in the true scientific spirit. Any view of any subject capa-ble of investigation that is not held subject to constant revision, is, to say the least, unscientific. In the realm of true science, there is but one allegiance, to truth, for which the loyal subject is ever ready to lay down his life (his preconceived ideas). Bacon has beautifully said that the kingdom of nature, like the kingdom of grace, can only be entered by little children-that is, the docile, teachable, unprejudiced spirit. Any views of the constitution of our nature and the springs of its action, so habitually and dogmatically held as not to admit of examination and constant amendment, must, of course, prevent all inquiry, crush independent thought, and even paralyze observation, the first condition of all healthful mental activity. We are hardly aware of the blinding and pal-ying influence of preposeessed ideas. Mr. J. S. Mill has well said "the greatest of all causes of non-observation is a pre-"conceived opinion. This it is which in all ages has made the whole race of mankind, and every separate section of it, for the most part, non observant of all facts, however abundant, even when passing under their own eyes, which are contradictory to any first appear-" ance, or any received tenet."

Now, the determination of the facts and laws of the child's growing organism, which must form the basis of all right training, is as much a matter of careful observation and rigorous reasoning as it is in the case of any other object o nature. Everywhere else, knowledge depends upon inquiry, and is progressive. Under the application of continuous thought, all things around take on new relations, and become the representatives of new ideas. Even the lifeless materials about us are undergoing this steady transformstion; we are every year enlarging our knowledge of rocks, soils, water, and air, plants and animale. It is only when we have risen so high that questions of mind enter into the inquiry that we seem to lose confidence in our course, and method, and doubt of further advancement. But this surely is no place to falter. In all its vast departments there is but one order of the universe-the harmony of eternal reason. We are not to question that man is as capable of being understood as a tree or a rock-that the laws of individual human evolution are just as amenable to investigation and as full of encouraging promise to the invincible student as those in any other department of nature.

Why is it, then, that the human being in the time of its early unfolding has not been considered in the true spirit of science-has not been the subject of the same severe, protracted and dispassionate study-the same keen observation and rigorous induction that have been claewhere applied-that Faraday, for example, has bestowed upon electricity, or Brewster upon light! What Mr. Wyse wrote upon this point twenty-five years ago, remains, to a great degree, true today. "It is unquestionably a singular circum-"stance, that of all problems the problem of "education is that to which by far the smallest "share of persevering and rigorous attention has yet been applied. The same empiricism which "once reigned supreme in the domains of chem-"istry, astronomy, and medicine, still retains "possession in many instances of those of education. No journal is kept of the phenomena of infancy or childhood-no parent has yet " registered, day after day, with the attention " of an astronomer who prepares his epheme-" rides, the marvelous developments of his child. "Until this is done, there can be no solid base " for reasoning; we must still deal with conjec-"ture. Until experience be more severely and constantly consulted, the art of education may appear to advance, but it will be found that " we only have changed place, and that educa-

" tion itself remains where it was." The fact is obvious, and the causes may be numerous, but chief among them will be found a preconceived solution of the proof our nature which has made the inquiry doubly impossible first, because, the matter being settled, there was no occasion for it; and, second, because it was so settled that, from the nature of the case, all scientific investigation was foreclosed. The child, at the outset of its career, has been sundered into two natures, one of which has been handed over to the physiologist, and the other to the metaphysician, who seem to have agreed in but one thing, namely, that they have nothing to do with each other. Thus the metaphysician in his closet has studied mind out of relation to the body, and the physiologist has studied body out of relation to mind; while the living unit of actual being has been neglected. If this artificial partitioning has not been formally made in the early days of infancy, it is because, while the little creature is yet in the "animal" stage, the metaphysician sublimely ignores the case. But with the appearance of self-consciousness and some mental maturity he comes upon the stage, and then is considered the fit time to begin to talk of education.

The policy thus commenced is continued. The exclusive students of mind, whose feeling toward the "material" and "mere bodily" is frequently that of undisguised contempt, have almost exclusive charge of instruction; while, if a stray physiologist, rising through the harmonies of the organism to the nervous centers and their functions, begins to speak of mind and its bodily correlations, he is promptly charged with wandering out of his department into a region where he has no business, and the cry of "materialism" is loudly raised to drive him back. And thus ignorance and passion are invoked against the scientific method of studying human nature.

This doctrine of our double being as fundamental fact of life was first propounded by the ancient pagan philosophers in the very infancy of speculation; it was subsequently adopted by theologians and clothed with the sanctions of religion, and has been accepted in literature and art until it is woven into the very texture of universal thought. But as human knowledge is progressive, we can hardly suppose that the early philosophers were prepared to offer a final solution of the highest questions of human nature; that theologians have made many mistakes is too painfully apparent, while the adhesion of literature amounts to but very little, as she

be uppermost for purposes of passing intellectual pleasure. Without doubt, the error we desire to expose is venerable and widely establi-bed, but its age and universality are by no means evidence of its truth. It was just so with the old idea of the flatness, immobility and contral position of the earth. Philosophy, theology and literature held it firmly; all men believed it, as they supposed, on the direct evidence of the senses; and all joined with desperate earnestness to fight the newer views proposed by science. The victory was with the truth; men's opinions were revolutionized, and that which it was once held presumptuous to question is now laughed at as childish folly, and thus must it always ultimately be. That the all-prevniling error to which we have

called attention has been and is still most damaging to education, can hardly be doubted. It perverts and prejudices the view, and so effectually prevents the persevering pursuit of the right method. From every influential source, teachers have heard nothing but high-wrought contrasts of matter and spirit-abuse of the body and enlogy of the mind. "The body is the casket, the mind the jewel;" "the body is the transient, worthless buck, the mind the vital, perennial seed;" "the body is of the earth, gross, diseased, corrupt-a sink of iniquity, the entrenchment of Satur; the spirit is refined, pure, incorruptible, and kindred with its Creator." With such distorted and impious ideas believed or half-believed, what chance is there for teachers to take a right relation to the pupil ! They cannot see that, so far as they have to do with it, it is one and indivisible; and that education concerns the whole being, body with mind, and mind with bodythat if there be any priority or precedence, nature gives the body first, and that there the intelligent teneher must begin. Current errors make our education parrow and artificial, and exclude those broader views of its scope and import which advancing knowledge has disclosed. To the teacher saturated with the old prejudices, and complacently resting in accepted views, it is idle to talk of new ideas. When we say that education is an affair of the laws of our being, involving a wide range of considerations-an affair of the air respired, its moisture, temperature, density, purity, and electrical state-an affair of food, digestion, and nutrition-of the quantity, quality, and speed of the blood sent to the brain-of clothing and exercise, fatigue and repose, health and disease-of variable volition and automatic nerve-action-of fluctuating feeling, redundancy and exhaustion of perve-power; an affair of light, colors, sounds, resistances-of sensuous impressibility, temperament, family history, constitutional predisposition and unconscious influences-of material surroundings, and a host of agencies which stamp themselves upon the plastic organism and reappear in character; when we hint of these things, we seem to many to be talking an unknown tongue. "Crotchets," say they, and "new-fangled nonsense! Has not edu 'cation consisted in 'hearing lessons' from the beginning of the world!" There are many, we are happy to know, of more liberal sentiments, who consider their vocation as the highest and noblest example of progress, and as borrow ing light from every advancing science; but, as regards the great inert mass of teachers, our picture has not been overdrawn.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

ARRATED BREAD .- On the 9th day of March, 1858, Mr. Elisha Fingerald of No. 45 Greene street took out a patent for making bread by supplying the carbonic acid gas, which is used in all processes for raising bread, in a pure state under pressure, while mixing. At about the same time a Dr. Daughah, who seems to have got an inkling of the process in some way, took out a patent for it in England, and he has succeeded in getting it introduced there into a very large bakery, a cut and description of which is given in The Pluste London News of March 17, 1860. We witnessed Mr. Fitzgerald's process two or three months ago, as conducted with a small model apparatus, consisting of a vessel for making carbonic acid gas in any of the ordinary methods, a gasometer, a force pump, and a strong hollow copper globs, with stationary arms of the shape of a case-knife blade, projecting from the sides, and a revolving shaft which carries similar arms between these stationary arms. Ninety-six ounces of flour, 50 ounces of water, and 11 onness of salt were poured into this copper globe, and the opening was closed by a strong brase screw cap. The gasometer was then filled with gas, the force-pump worked so as to fill the cop-per globe with gas, and a faucet turned to let the air ot of the globe. This was then closed, and the operation of mixing performed by turning a crank attached to the shaft within the globe. At the same time the force-pump was worked, forcing in the carbonic acid gas under a pressure of about 100 pounds to the inch. Iu a few minutes the dough was kneaded, and was let out at the bottom of the globe by turning a fancet. It was then baked in a common stove oven, and the result was 1421 ounces of very light, sweet bread, in which the taste of the wheat was delightfully preserved. The bread is of a granular texture, and was pronounced by people who knew nothing about the mode of making it

to be the best they ever ate. Week before last a large apparatus, worked by a steam ngine, and capable of mixing a barrel of flour at a time, was put in operation in Fourteenth street, at the corner of Third avenue. Here a barrel of flour can be changed into brend in less than an hour, and it is found that by this process an average of 30 pounds more bread is made to the barrel of flour than by the ordinary method of raising. The use of this bread is spreading as rapidly as the knowledge of it, and many who have hitherte been compelled by the bad quality of baker a bread to make their own are now using this instead. The advantages of the new process are:

I. Its cleanliness. Instead of the dough being mixed with paked arms or feet, the bread, from the wetting of the flour to the completion of the baking, is not, and scarcely can be touched by any one. II. Its rapidity. An hour serves for the entire con-

version of a barrel of flour into baked loaves; whereas in the ordinary process, four or five hours are occupied in the formation of the sponge, and a further time in the kneading, raising, and baking of the dough. III. Its prevention of deterioration of the flour. In

making fermented bread from certain varieties of flour, not in themselves unwholesome, the prolonged action of warmth and moisture induces a change of the starchy matter of the flour into dextrine, whereby the bread becomes sodden and dark-colored. This change is usually prevented by the addition of alum, which is almost universal among bakers. But, in operating by the new process, there is no time for this change to take place, and consequently no advantage in the use of alum, even with any description of flour.

IV. Its certainty and uniformity. Owing to differences in the character and rapidity of the ferments tion, dependent on variations of temperature, and the quality of yeast, the manufacture of fermented bread frequently presents certain vagaries and irregularities which the new process is entirely free. V. The character of the bread. The flour under-

bread made by the fermented process. The new bread,

according to The Illustrated News, "has been tried

wall known that for some years past the use of fermented bread in dyspeptic cases has been objected to by members of the medical profession, the debris of the yeast being considered anwholesome, and liable to induce acidity.

VI. Its economy. The cost of carbonic acid is said o be less than that of yeast. Moreover, in making fermented bread, there is a small but necessary waste of the saccharine constituents, which is avoided in the

ew process.

VII. The saving of labor and health. It substitutes

nachine labor for manual labor of a very exhausting kind. The sanitary condition of bakers is most lamentable from their constant night-work, and from the fatining and unweolesome character of their labor, paricularly the kneading. In a politico-economical point of view the process is important as removing breadmaking from a domestic manual work to a manufacturing work.

From the character of the apparatus, it is evident that the process can only be used profitably on a large scale, and not in very small bakeries.

-Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in a late letter to The London Times, says that Dr. Livingstone, who has rearned to his work of African exploration, has revisited King Sekeluta at Sheskeke, a journey of about 1,400 miles, performed mostly on foot, taking back his Macololo escort, whom on his previous journey he promised to reconduct to their homes. He was accompanied by Dr. Kick and Mr. Coas. Livingstone. In this journey he has made considerable additions to geographical and geological knowledge. He has defined the course of he chief afficents of the Zambesi, the depth of that over at different seasons, and the nature and extent of its rapids. He has also ascertained that the coal of the ndstone region (which Sir Roderick believes to be the true old coal, is vastly extended to the East, the minral frequently reappearing in natural outcrops over a very wide area. Revisiting the celebrated Victoria Falls, and examining them in detail, he has discovered that he had greatly underrated their magnitude in his published work. Their breadth, which he had estimated at about 1,000 yards, is now ascertained to be least 1,860 vards, with a sheer fall of 310 feet. In his a letters, dated the let and 2d of February last, from Kongone, at the month of the Zambesi, he announces that the new steamboat, the Pioneer, which has been sent out to him by Her Majesty's Government, was in the offing, and, thus provided, he proposed to secend the river to beyond the Portuguese settlements, and thence carry out the ulterior objects of his mission.

-During the gale of the 21st of March, in London the anemometer at Lloyd's marked 36 pounds pressure to the square foot, the greatest ever known there.

-A bill is before Parliament to regulate the use of locomotives on common reads. It provides for tolls, limits the weight of locomotives, compels them to consome their own smoke, requires two persons in charge, and limits their speed. No locomotive is to be used in London more than seven feet wide, or with wheele more than six inches wide.

-The City Telegraph Company, in London, has pened 52 stations. The charge is 12 cents for fifteen

- In London there were 1,056 fires during the year 1800. While 232 of these are known to have been aused by the use of candles, only 98 were attributed

-In Paris, a large machine-making establishment is being constructed, in which electricity will be the only -An attempt at acclimating the alpaca in Australia has met with complete success. A flock which num

bered 256 on their arrival a year ago, and was then in

to bad condition that 30 died soon after, now number -Oxyd of chromium, when reduced to fine powder, is one of the best reducing and polishing substances for metals known; it is superior to the finest emery for polishing steel. The best iridium-pointed gold pens ecome useless when used for writing signatures for a

printed on bank bills -The Chemical News announces a discovery by which the new colors mauve and Magenta are printed not only with superior bloom and luster to anything before seen, but also in colors which stand boiling, soap

-The general theory of chemists hitherto has been that ten lessens the waste of the body and so sustains the bodily powers with less nourishment than is otherwise required. Dr. E. Smith, at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, gave the result of some experiments he had made to ascertain the truth of this the He found that if there was abundance of food in the system, and that especially of the farinaceous or fat kinds, ten is a powerful digestive agent, and by promoting the transformation of food, it aids in nour ing the body; but with a deficiency of food it was the tissues of the body and lowers the vital powers.

-It is perhaps not generally known that the finest, mealiest, and most nutritious potatoes are always denser and heavier than those which are soft and waxy.

An English inventor has taken advantage of this to select the best by what he calls a " Patent Gravity Potato Selecter." In order to classify potatoes into bree qualities he uses two solutions, one of a specific gravity of 1.100 and one of 1.080. Only the best potaes will sink in the first; the medium potatoes will sink in the second, while the poor ones will float on the

-The Belgian Government has followed our own n the use of nickel in small coins. The Belgian pieces are to be of the value of 1, 2, and 4 cents, and nd will contain at least 25 per cent of nickel.

-On raising portions of the Atlantic telegraph cable in Trinity Bay, the iron wires were found partially coated in many places with copper, supposed to have come from veins of copper known to exist under water off the Newfoundland coast.

-The largest gasometer in the world is in London, at Hackney; it holds 2,500,000 feet. The next largest s in Philadelphia, holding \$1,800,000 feet.

Portions of the Atlantic cable recovered show the slightest symptom of decay or deterioration in the ntta percha. It has been subjected to severe electri-al tests, and, on comparison with the tests of the cable is it left the gutta percha works three years ago, it is found that there has been an actual improvement in its endition since it was hid down.

-The railroad companies of England have expended \$80,000,000 in the Courts and before Parliament. This ight to reconcile us with the New-York Central and Camden and Amboy.

-A late invention in pumps is a common atmos heric pump, the vacuum in the receiver being proneed by the ignition of common naphtha or any other volatilized hydro-earbon.

-Mr. G. F. Lightning Train has laid a street-railvay in London. A paper says that it does not appear to impede the general traffic, and a pair of horses carry he enormous number of sixty persons in one of the cars with ease. They have not yet learned in London the capacity of a street-car.

-Solid copper tubes are now drawn from hollow ylindrical ingote, which are cast in iron molds revolvng some 2,000 times a minute. The centrifugal force thus gained causes the copper to assume a much more solid state than when it is east in the ordinary way. -Mesers. R. Stephenson & Co. are about sending

out to the Pasha of Egypt a workshop on wheels, embracing a lathe, a drilling press, a saw-mill, a portable furnace with fan-blast, a steam-hammer, and a grindstone. The metive power is supplied by portable engines of 12-horse power each, and they work driving-wheels, as well as these machines. -Mr. John Clark presents in The Artisan a new goes less deterioration in bread made by this than in

cheme for an Atlantic telegraph. He proposes to float the cable at the depth of 60 feet or so rarely asks after the truth or falsehood of anydietetically at Gny's Hospital, and by many Lordon ing buoys to support nine-tenths of the weight close to thing, but seizes upon whatever happens to physicians, and has been highly approved of. It is the cable, the remaining sup-tenth to be supported by

very small buoys, which rise to the surface, and which would receive no injury though struck by a prosing steamer. By means of these small buoye the cable could be raised for repair, and any damage done to part would not destroy the whole. He would have submerged batteries every 100 miles, and leave the wires very slack, so that it would better resist trans-

verse currents. -In building the great bridge just completed across the Rhine at Kehl it was necessary to use diving-bells to lay the foundations of the piers. A large number of the workmen have been attacked with affections of the ear, and several have been made permanently deaf by their long-continued labor under a pressure of two or three atmospheres.

-M. Engène Risler maintains that iron plays & principal part in the nutrition of plants: he shows that in the roots, seeds, and white portions it exists as a protoxide, while in the green portions it is in the form of a peroxide. Expose vegetables to air and light, and the protoxide becomes a peroxide with a rapidity pro-portioned to the intensity of light. The chlorophyll is green because it combines the two oxides, blue and yellow; and they form a voltaic pair, which decomposes water, and the carbonic acid held in solution, the carbon and hydrogen entering into the organism. Nocturnal nutrition is oxidation; diurnal nutrition is dooxidation; and the vegetable tissue is formed like the weaver's, night being the warp, day the woof, with the iron of the chlorophyll to serve as the shuttle.

-The Franch Government has bored 50 artesian wells in the Province of Constantine, in Algeria, at an expense of only \$600 each. These wells yield some 90,000 gallons of water per minute, and will go far to render the country a desirable dwelling-place, -A singular plant, the Drosero, has just come to

notice. It kills instantly all the flies that settle on in and is so exceedingly sensitive that the hairs wall which it is furnished will converge on the applicat of of one six-thousandth of a grain of ammonia, while C single hair is affected by one 64 thousandth. -The Society of Acclimation at Paris has ket its flock of alpacus, and is taking measures to replace them.

-M. Roy has found that the fever which is so prevaent in Algeria is due to the fact that in the region of colcanic and primitive rocks the clay contains plos phorus, and this, acted on by fogs and dews, which contain ammonia, diffuses its noxions qualities in he a mosphere and occasions fever. By way of testing

toms of the African fover. -A photographic fac-simile of the Domesday book s about to be taken in the photographic office of the Ordnance Department at Southampton. -M. Testelin, in a little work published in Paris,

this theory, he created an artificial atmosphere of this

sort, and, on breathing it, found he had all the symp-

attempts to show that the formation of the photographic image is a physical and not a chemical effect. He considers the "electric polarity" to be the exciting саше. -An Australian tree, the Collistemon Salignus, is said to furnish wood equal to box, for engraving pur-

poses; a recent number of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria contains a wood out executed on this wood. -Some of the little borer-worms in the Mediterranean

have a trick of making holes through the telegraphie -Ebenite, called in this country hard-rubber, is propounced by electricians to be superior to glass for ex-perimental purposes. Mr. Varley has an electrical ma-

hine with a disk of ebenite three feet in diameter.

-Prof. Challis of Cambridge, England, has put forth the theory that magnetic currents are induced in the mass of the earth by its rotation. These currents, he says, are subject to modification by the earth's move ment of translation, and also by the want of perfect symmetry in form. These deviations from symmetry determine the direction of the magnetic streams which appear from experiment to enter the earth on the north side of the magnetic Equator and to issue from it on the south side. The earth is thus a vast few hours over the green chrome ink that is sometimes number the streams of which are of constant intensity, excepting so far as they may be disturbed by cosmical influence. In this matter the sun and each of the planets act their part. That of Jupiter, as likely to be predominant, on account of his large size and rapid rotatory motion, and the Professor says, it is not a little singular that the periodic time of Jupiter should comcide with the magnetic period discovered by General Sabine. This period has been shown in this country to be the same as that of the waxing and waning of the

produced by the same cause.

eun's spots; and it may very well be that the three are

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD, absolutely pure; PATENT UNPERMENTED BREAD, absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the Cellege of Physicians in London, to be the only true and autoral eac, and by which all the nutricious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, shakes or any corrupting ingredient; keeps moist for many days; hever cours; contains twice as much suffrition as any other bread, and warrented the best in the world. For sale at the Manufactery, No. 111 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold, also, at No. 448 6th-sv., one door above 27th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city.

Davins 4. Co.

BRAGAW—COLLINS—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 15 by the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., Thos. L. Bragaw to Eurily, eldest daughter of A. C. Collins, esq., all of that city. CROCKER-EDWARDS-On Friday evening, May 17, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Capt. James Crocker to Mary Jame Ed-wards, both of this city.

wards, both of this city.

DOHERTY — O'DONNELL — On Thursday, May 16, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Pise, Mr. Chas. Deherty to Miss Rosanna O'Donnell.

MORRIS—HODGES—On Saturday, May 18, at the Church of the Mersiah by the Rev. Samuel Oscood, Mr. Thomas E. Morris to Miss Phillie H. Hodges, daughter of Mrs. John Brougham, all of this city.

RABE—MARSHAL—On Thursday, May 16, by the Rev. Dz. Blair, Mr. Henry Rabe to Mrs. Lina Marshal.

TREHY-RODGERS-On Thursday, May 9, at St. Brieget's Church by the Rev. Peter Ferrell, Mr. James Trehy of County, Topperary, to Miss B. T. Rodgers of Belfast, Ireland.

BRADLEY-In Brooklyn, on Friday, May, 17, Albert, son of Edward and Ann Augusta Bradley, aged 3 mouths and 26 days. BOOM-In this city, on Friday, May 17, Michael Boom, aged 97:

years.

BANTA—In this city, on Saturday, May 18, Lewis, infant see of John and Rachel Bauta, aged 3 months and 21 days.

BENBOW—At Weshington, D. C., on Friday, May 17, Thomas—W. Benbow, aged 17 years and 5 months.

CUSHNEY—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 18, after a lingering lilness, Charles D. Cushney, aged 42 years and 8 months.

illness, Charles D. Cushney, sured 47 years and 8 months.

Cl. Ly ER—in South Brooklyn, on Friday, May 17, Thomas H.
Culver, in the 2-d year of his age.

DEPFW—On Sunday, May 19, Theodore Depew, sped 54 years.

The friends and sequalitations are inspectfully invited to attendible futural on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his latter residence, No. 200 North Statin street, Williamsburgh, E. D.

Kingston and Catakill papers please copy.

EDGERTON—On Saturday, May 18, after a severe lilness, Mrs.

Sarsh A., wife of James Edgerton, aged 49 years, 5 mooths and 1 day.

Sarah A., wife of James Logerton, a. a. from the residence of large and Monday, 20th inst, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her somin-law, George M. Harpel, Flinieth street first house east of Second avenue. The relative and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FOLEY—In this city, on Friday evening, May 17, Ann Poley, widow of Charles Foley, aged 63 years.

GALLAGHER - On Friday, May 17, Elizabeth Gallagher, widow of Richard Gallagher. HOWES—in Breeklyn, on Saturday, May 18. Marien Josephine Howes, of congestion of the brain, only child of Afred and Nate M. Howes, aged 3 years and 6 months.

HANNA-On Friday, hay 17, at the residence of her nucles, William and Charles Atkinson, No. 15! East Twenty hith atreet, Anna Elessor, second surviving daughter of John and Mary Jane Hanna.

ONES-On Friday, May 17, suddenly, of disease of the heart,

Hetty L. Jones.

HOWELL, — In Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. J. en Thurnday, May 9. Miss Joanna B., daughter of Mathew H. Howell, in the 19th year of her age.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 18, 18th, after a short liliness, Henry P., second son of Amon and Lucy Lewis, aged 9 years. 3 months and 24 days.

The inneral services will take place on Monday evening, 20th inst., at 71 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. No 310 Dean street. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Dean street. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

McCARREN—On Saturday, May 3, Owen McCarren, a native of Parish Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 43 years.

MURPHY—In this city, Honora Gunness, wife of Jas. Murphy, native of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 49 years.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 12, Robert Townsend Pewell, aged 51 years and 6 months.

SMITH—On Thursday, April II, at the house of his sister, Mra. Gov. Runnells, Gulveston, Texas, Andrew Jackson Smith, essentiated Science of the New John of Charles and Mary Skally, aged 2 years and 16 days.

WELDEN—In this city, on Friday evening, May 17, very and-dealy, Mr. Charles Welden, long an attache of The New-York Times.

Thinks bearing